

THE LOUISVILLE WEEKLY JOURNAL.

VOLUME XXXIV.

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY, TUESDAY, JULY 28, 1863.

NUMBER 31

WEEKLY JOURNAL

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
CENTICE, HENDERSON, & OSBOURNE.

JOURNAL OFFICE BUILDING
Green street, between Third and Fourth.

ADVERTISING FEE—IN ADVANCE.—Weekly Journal
County Daily \$1.50; Tri-Weekly \$2; Weekly Single
copy \$1.50; one copy or more \$2; Evening Bulletin
\$1.50; one copy \$1.50.

ADVERTISING RATES—IN ADVANCE.—
Each advertisement—each square (10 lines or less),
one column—\$1.50; two columns—\$2.50; three columns—\$3.50;
four columns—\$4.50.

All advertisements must be paid for in advance
as by a responsible person in this city. This
will not be deviated from.

A. PHENIX, EDITOR.
AUL R. SHIMPAN, ASSISTANT.

AGENTS.

KENTUCKY.—J. Massey, Bryantsville,
L. Green, Greenup, S. M. Moore, Kenton,
F. French, L. D. Givens, Lawrenceburg,
N. Vaughan, Greenup, E. S. Kaufman, Huston,
H. Kirby, M. Vernon, J. M. Lambdin, Hopkins,
C. Curry, Frankfort, D. H. L. Givens, Lawrence,
D. H. Herold, Marshall, B. M. Chambers, George,
J. B. Beale, August, W. C. Brinkley, S. Ray Jr., Tompkins,
H. Chamberlain, Campbell, J. B. Richard, Owingsville,
C. C. Ordard, J. L. Maggs, Cincinnati.

The above gentlemen are authorized to receive
and forward all correspondence to our paper.

B. Taylor, Lexington.

MONDAY, JULY 26, 1863.

The Editor of the Democratic sets up for
conservative. The pretension is absurd. He
is an iron radical. There isn't a conservative
in him. There isn't a conservative
hair about him.

Our neighbor has held and taught from
the days of the rebellion the very doctrine laid
down by Mr. Lincoln in his reply to the Alabama
Meeting. The doctrine Mr. Lincoln there
lays down is that, in case of rebellion, the
President may lawfully disregard
the writ of habeas corpus, and make military
trials without trial by jury. This is Mr. Lincoln's
doctrine. It is also our neighbor's doctrine.

He has his doctrine from the outset. In
the Democrat of July the 23d, 1861, our
neighbor said:

A great deal is said about the writ of
habeas corpus, as among the most sacred
things, and to magnify it, we are told that
it was one of the safeguards of liberty, never
surpassed. Now, we don't all understand it; but
as to England, the men of *sixty* were subjects of the British crown; and they
were allowed the writ of habeas corpus, and
they had it during the whole revolution.

An orphan at an early age, I was thrown
on the world penniless and friendless, yet
with great energy educated myself, and rose
to be a man. I have written many books and great
minor essays on all conceivable subjects. I
have brought up practical success and
independence.

I declare the real measure of my life is now

found in the knowledge of small kind-
nesses done to me and in the adversity the
principles of justice and truth.

GEO. W. L. BICKLEY, M. D.

ARREST OF GEN. GEO. W. L. BICKLEY.—A
notice of the arrest of this celebrated individual,
Morgan's spy, has been published. The
New Albany Ledger, of yesterday, states that
an examination of the contents of the trunk of
Bickley, by Major Fry, seems to indicate
that he is really the genuine Bickley, the father
of the Knights of the Golden Circle. His
portfolio contains letters from parties in Memphis,
Lynchburg, New York, and other points in view
of the actual exercise of such power by the Pres-
ident of the loyal States. Our neighbor up-
wards of a year ago asserted the full measure
of the doctrine now formally announced by
Mr. Lincoln. He was so swift a defender of
the policy of arbitrary arrests that in respect
to a formal and thorough-going vindication of
this policy he got ahead of Mr. Lincoln a year
and a half. He was amongst the earliest and
most sweeping vindicators of that branch of
the radical policy which is now especially
concerning the North to its foundations.

And this is the Editor who not only sets up
for a conservative, but actually has deserted
the Union party of Kentucky and gone over
to the secession party, because, forsight, the
Union party, which solemnly and publicly
denounces the entire radical policy of the
administration, and which formally joins hands
with the conservatives of the North, is too
radical! and is not sufficiently in harmony
with the Northern conservatives! Nay, this
is the selfsame Editor who is going about a
neighboring Senatorial District, asking the
people to elect him to the Senate of the
Commonwealth over a Union man of undisputed
soundness on the ground of his superiorities
consistency, superseded to his PRE-EMINENT
CONSERVATION.

We think the people will conclude, that, if
they have to interfere at all with the private
and professional avocations of this Editor,
they had better send him to the Loyalist Assem-
bly than to the Legislature. Certainly
no one is more unfit than he for the latter
place, which cannot be justly said of him in
respect to the former. Such indeed has been
the course of his public conduct that to suppose
he has not become somewhat non-com-
muni-
cative is simply an act of charity.

ORIGINAL PARAPHRASIS.

We hope that any Federal soldier, who may
have a chance to point a rifle at Bragg, will
make a good point.

The President might have said to several of
his opponents to the leadership of the Army
of the Potomac as Richard said to Lady
Anne.

"I'll take you, but I will not keep you long."

The rebels say that, since the death of Stonewall
Jackson, his ghost is seen hovering about
every ghost of the Army of Virginia. If
the ghost is as much wished as the living man,
it must have signed and gowned swiftly at
Gettysburg. "Also poor ghost!"

Gen. Sickles jumped gallantly into the last
fight. After a little time he will hop as gall-
antly into another.

It is said that the rebel prisoners at Fort
Delaware pass a good deal of their time in
singing psalm tunes. At Murfreesboro last
Monday night the prisoners in the courthouse
kept us awake till midnight with their psalm-
ody. And we fancied that they were getting
to sing through their noses, like Cromwell's
Roundheads or the Yankees.

One evening last week, suddenly and at
an unexpected hour, a body of nearly 10,000
rebel troops entered Baltimore without even a
show of resistance. They encamped for the
night in Fort McHenry, and in fact have not
changed their camping-ground since.

In the battle of Gettysburg, a rifle or musket
killed General Meade's ear. That ball
came near being like the lamb Pope speaks
of as cropping the mead.

To fight and run is the rebel Lee-way.

For months the most aristocratic families
of the Potowmack kept house, like so many wood-
chucks, in holes in the ground.

John Morgan's friends say that he will
give General Hobson battle. Well, we guess 'is
Hobson's choice.

Said that Morgan has been asked to
write his life. We don't care who writes it if
Gen. Hobson will only take it.

The writer of a letter, that was found in a
rebel mail at Philadelphia, says that the fall
of Vicksburg is killing him by inches. Then
if he is a six-footer, he may live some time
yet.

Pryties, John Morgan, don't set General
Judah and Gen. Hobson any bad examples.
They are following you faithfully.

Some apprehend that the American eagle is
getting thin. But certainly his bill is grow-
ing enormously.

At the last accounts our Monitors were
making monopoly speeches at the Vicksburg
bar.

The tender plants of reform should not be
watered by aqua fortis.

The rebel Confederacy is undoubtedly will-
ing to give up slavery for the sake of recogni-
tion. It is in the condition of a wolf biting
off his leg to escape from the trap that has
caught him.

Unhappily there are thousands who can
learn no lesson that isn't written broad and
deep with the point of the sword.

A novelty in art is generally an innocent
folly. One in politics may be the source of a
world of mischief.

Fame, they say, is only air, but it is the
breath of life to some, as common air is to us
all.

The absence of all law is incomparably less
mischievous than the corruption of law.

The traitorous enemies of the war got up
the late horrible riots in New York. They
could never have done it however but for the
deplorable aberrations and blunders of the
Administration.

The Richmond rebels exulted most boister-
ously over what they called Lee's glorious
victory at Gettysburg, and now their whole
boast is that he has "scraped."

"We are for the Union with slavery or
without slavery." The editor of yesterday implores
the readers of our paper to hear a speech
from the editor of the Louisville Journal. If the
Journal has ever used this expression, the
Democrats, we presume, can say when. We
call upon the Democrat to do so.

We made this call three days ago. The
Democrats, thus called upon, is silent, thereby
admitting virtually that the Louisville Journal
never used the expression in question.
We leave the Democrat to its own reflection
and to the opinion of a right-minded public.

The Editor of the Democrat says that,
in 1861, he and his friends, "to prevent the
secession of Kentucky, broke all party ties."
We should like to know exactly what this
means. The Editor and his friends, in 1861,
called themselves members of the Democratic
party, and, if he thinks that he and they had
to "break all party ties to prevent the secession
of Kentucky," he must believe that the
Democratic party was a *secession party!* Is such
his belief? If so, what are the grounds of it?

A contemporary thinks correctly that
the American people had known on the
late 4th of July the full extent and magnitude
of the victories just then achieved in Penn-
sylvania and Mississippi. The celebration
would have been the most joyous and enthusiastic
ever known since the declaration of our
country's independence.

In short whilst we shall contend for the
freedom of the slaves, the great founders
are not insensible to the necessity that some-
times direst it. Some things are fixed and not
to be moved. No people know to make a
difference. The Constitution is a solid mass
which cannot be disengaged among them; hence they
have silenced all discussion.

The rest of the Union is fixed that the
country is not to be divided; and although there is

time to learn lessons in love, for
woman is our teacher.

The President has set apart Thursday,
August 6th, as a day of Thanksgiving for the
recent Union victories.

It is bliss to learn lessons in love, for
woman is our teacher.

THE PROVIDENCE JOURNAL says a "lucky
cuse" in the modern interpretation, means a
man who got enrolled in two districts and
drafted in both. There are two or three such
cases.

The President has set apart Thursday,
August 6th, as a day of Thanksgiving for the
recent Union victories.

It is bliss to learn lessons in love, for
woman is our teacher.

THE PROVIDENCE JOURNAL says a "lucky
cuse" in the modern interpretation, means a
man who got enrolled in two districts and
drafted in both. There are two or three such
cases.

The President has set apart Thursday,
August 6th, as a day of Thanksgiving for the
recent Union victories.

It is bliss to learn lessons in love, for
woman is our teacher.

THE PROVIDENCE JOURNAL says a "lucky
cuse" in the modern interpretation, means a
man who got enrolled in two districts and
drafted in both. There are two or three such
cases.

The President has set apart Thursday,
August 6th, as a day of Thanksgiving for the
recent Union victories.

It is bliss to learn lessons in love, for
woman is our teacher.

THE PROVIDENCE JOURNAL says a "lucky
cuse" in the modern interpretation, means a
man who got enrolled in two districts and
drafted in both. There are two or three such
cases.

The President has set apart Thursday,
August 6th, as a day of Thanksgiving for the
recent Union victories.

It is bliss to learn lessons in love, for
woman is our teacher.

THE PROVIDENCE JOURNAL says a "lucky
cuse" in the modern interpretation, means a
man who got enrolled in two districts and
drafted in both. There are two or three such
cases.

The President has set apart Thursday,
August 6th, as a day of Thanksgiving for the
recent Union victories.

It is bliss to learn lessons in love, for
woman is our teacher.

THE PROVIDENCE JOURNAL says a "lucky
cuse" in the modern interpretation, means a
man who got enrolled in two districts and
drafted in both. There are two or three such
cases.

The President has set apart Thursday,
August 6th, as a day of Thanksgiving for the
recent Union victories.

It is bliss to learn lessons in love, for
woman is our teacher.

THE PROVIDENCE JOURNAL says a "lucky
cuse" in the modern interpretation, means a
man who got enrolled in two districts and
drafted in both. There are two or three such
cases.

The President has set apart Thursday,
August 6th, as a day of Thanksgiving for the
recent Union victories.

It is bliss to learn lessons in love, for
woman is our teacher.

THE PROVIDENCE JOURNAL says a "lucky
cuse" in the modern interpretation, means a
man who got enrolled in two districts and
drafted in both. There are two or three such
cases.

The President has set apart Thursday,
August 6th, as a day of Thanksgiving for the
recent Union victories.

It is bliss to learn lessons in love, for
woman is our teacher.

THE PROVIDENCE JOURNAL says a "lucky
cuse" in the modern interpretation, means a
man who got enrolled in two districts and
drafted in both. There are two or three such
cases.

The President has set apart Thursday,
August 6th, as a day of Thanksgiving for the
recent Union victories.

It is bliss to learn lessons in love, for
woman is our teacher.

THE PROVIDENCE JOURNAL says a "lucky
cuse" in the modern interpretation, means a
man who got enrolled in two districts and
drafted in both. There are two or three such
cases.

The President has set apart Thursday,
August 6th, as a day of Thanksgiving for the
recent Union victories.

It is bliss to learn lessons in love, for
woman is our teacher.

THE PROVIDENCE JOURNAL says a "lucky
cuse" in the modern interpretation, means a
man who got enrolled in two districts and
drafted in both. There are two or three such
cases.

The President has set apart Thursday,
August 6th, as a day of Thanksgiving for the
recent Union victories.

It is bliss to learn lessons in love, for
woman is our teacher.

THE PROVIDENCE JOURNAL says a "lucky
cuse" in the modern interpretation, means a
man who got enrolled in two districts and
drafted in both. There are two or three such
cases.

The President has set apart Thursday,
August 6th, as a day of Thanksgiving for the
recent Union victories.

It is bliss to learn lessons in love, for
woman is our teacher.

THE PROVIDENCE JOURNAL says a "lucky
cuse" in the modern interpretation, means a
man who got enrolled in two districts and
drafted in both. There are two or three such
cases.

The President has set apart Thursday,
August 6th, as a day of Thanksgiving for the
recent Union victories.

It is bliss to learn lessons in love, for
woman is our teacher.

THE PROVIDENCE JOURNAL says a "lucky
cuse" in the modern interpretation, means a
man who got enrolled in two districts and
drafted in both. There are two or three such
cases.

The President has set apart Thursday,
August 6th, as a day of Thanksgiving for the
recent Union victories.

It is bliss to learn lessons in love, for
woman is our teacher.

THE PROVIDENCE JOURNAL says a "lucky
cuse" in the modern interpretation, means a
man who got enrolled in two districts and
drafted in both. There are two or three such
cases.

The President has set apart Thursday,
August 6th, as a day of Thanksgiving for the
recent Union victories.

It is bliss to learn lessons in love, for
woman is our teacher.

WEEKLY JOURNAL

THURSDAY, JULY 23, 1863.

It appears that Morgan at the last dates was still at large in Ohio with about 500 men. We do not know his military authorities will move heaven, earth, and a gumbust to catch him. It would be a burning and a blushing shame, if, with so small a force in the heart of a State which not only has rallied its tens of thousands for his capture but is aided in the work by thousands of first-rate troops from other States, the big bandit should manage to escape. But we don't think there's much danger of any such disgraceful result. Morgan has no cannon now, and we hope that his pursuers will not encumber him with many men. Let them follow like the wind and strike like the lightning. We guess the general will soon have reason to think that Death on his celebrated pale horse belongs to the cavalry that are after him.

Our special despatches upon the first page of the Journal give interesting accounts of very considerable successes in West Tennessee and Mississippi, showing that the tide of victory is still rising in that important sector. Our forces have of late repeatedly repelled bands of rebel cavalry in West Tennessee, killing many, wounding and capturing more, and putting the rest to precipitate flight—and all this with a Federal loss next to nothing.

General Joe Johnston, with his boasted army, had at the last dates fled with Sherman from Jackson, leaving the Mississippi capital to be occupied by our forces, abandoning pieces of artillery and ammunition, and swimming Pearl river. It was scarcely known where he fled to. He himself too weak to withstand the veterans of the late brilliant series of victories achieved under Gen. Grant, and he will probably attempt nothing more unless he shall first be able to form a junction with some other rebel army. And we don't know of any probable junction that would be likely to be of service to him or his Government. The rebels have played out their last card in Mississippi and lost the trick.

General Ransom's command, which went by gunboat and transports from Vicksburg to Natchez, did a good work in and around the latter city. Among other achievements after taking possession of Natchez, they captured eighteen pieces of artillery, two hundred and forty-seven boxes of ammunition, five thousand head of Texas cattle, four hundred hogsheads of sugar, &c. It was a fine haul of the great Federal drag-net. Ransom's force consists of twelve thousand men, and no doubt it will soon make itself heard from again.

Our neighbor of the Democrat, in his paper of yesterday, denies for the first time, that when he and his fellow-travellers were captured by Capt. Hines at Christiansburg, he extended his hands and exclaimed, "Captain Hines! I am delighted to see you!" He tells us that the expression I am delighted to see you is one he never used in his life to anybody. He is evidently catching at words. He is trying to hide his head in the sands of a verbal quibble. That we stated correctly the import of his remark to the rascally bandit, and gave a true picture of the cordial handshaking, we can't prove only by a highly respectable lawyer of Louisville and other citizens who were present on the interesting occasion and some of whom have related the funny incident fifty times; but also, if we are rightly informed, by our neighbor's own confessions since made. Possibly "Delighted" was not the exact articulate sound he uttered; he may have said "I am overjoyed to see you," or "I am charmed to see you," or "I am glad to see you," or "I am happy to see you," but whatever his precise phrase may have been, he will hardly deny, for he can't with truth, that he expressed with lips and hands unequivocal pleasure at meeting the midday robber and the midnight thief while the work of pillage was going on around.

Now, neighbor, we appeal to you to say through your columns whether you did or did not assure Capt. Hines of your gratification at seeing him. If you deny, we will either prove or retract. Isn't that fair?

We have, on exhibition at our office, a very handsome telegraphic instrument, lately the property of John Morgan, the very instrument perhaps by which he was so many affectionate messages to us and General Boyle. The rebel sympathizers, male and female, may call and look at it if they think they can do so without blushing outright from the intensity of their emotions.

This instrument was captured at Brandenburg upon the occasion of Morgan's crossing at that point to the Indiana shore. The thing happened in this way: Morgan seized the steamer John T. McComb, and, while he was making one of his trips to the Indiana shore, and he and his men were busily stealing the stores of sulphur and saltpeter, then hero of many a mighty foot-race, we trust that nevermore will any telegraphic instrument give out its click to the light-fingered touch!

The secessionists call Judge Bramlette an abolitionist for not exclusively denouncing abolitionism in his speeches, and the abolitionists call Governor Seymour a secessionist for not exclusively denouncing secessionism in his speeches. The incident affords a significant assurance that both of these gentlemen are true Constitutional Unionists, with the courage and independence thoroughly to handle the foremost evil in their respective localities without regard to the clamors of the patrons of the particular evil. Let the abolitionists in New York continue to howl at Governor Seymour. Let the secessionists in Kentucky continue to howl at Judge Bramlette. In each case the howling, when considered intelligently and dispassionately, is a real panegyric. Governor Seymour and Judge Bramlette will let the "galled jade whinny." Their "withers are unwrung."

The Democrat of yesterday made out to publish a synopsis of Judge Bramlette's speech in this city last Saturday night. The synopsis, though far from doing justice to the speech, and though marked by some positive errors, very effectively disposed of the calumnious assertion of Sunday's Democrat that Judge Bramlette in that speech "looked about the same position as he did in his speech at Cincinnati reported in the Cincinnati Commercial." The Democrat's synopsis triumphantly refutes the Democrat's assertion. The Democrat has shown considerable tact in delaying the one until the other had partly faded out of the public mind.

A strange and melancholy coincidence has been noted in the history of Major McCook's family and their connection with the war. His youngest son Charles was killed, at the first battle of Bull Run, on the 21st day of July, 1861; his son, Col. Robert McCook, was killed on the 21st day of July, 1862, and the father was himself killed on the 21st day of July, 1863.

John Morgan announced his raid into the South, "superintendent of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad." We suggest that the depots at both ends of the road and all along the route be draped in mourning on account of their melancholy bereavement.

The Democrats say, "A man wishes to laugh, let him read the telegraph news in the Journal." Alas, Democrat, but it makes your rebel sympathizers laugh out of the wrong side of their ugly mouths.

FRIDAY, JULY 24, 1863.

CONTEMPLATED INVASION OF KENTUCKY.—We give below a communication from Parson Brownlow, embodying a letter to himself from a citizen of North Georgia, whom he vouches for as a well-informed and reliable man. We ask the attention of all concerned to what the Parson and his correspondent say:

NASHVILLE, July 21, 1863.

To the Editors of the Louisville Journal: I am not an alarmist, nor do I usually make a noise over small matters, but I have received a letter from Georgia which has made such an impression upon me that I find myself compelled to bring the contents of the facts in the Louisville and Cincinnati papers. The letter is in these words:

NORTH GEORGIA, July 11, 1863.

"De BRUNSWICK. I have not seen that for two weeks, and with interest read all that concerns you, and let me assure you that the abuse of you in the Southern papers, which has been bitter, has not lowered you in my esteem. You are right—you have done your duty. The death of Mr. Crittenden will soon have reason to think that the general's chief will be a long time before he reaches the cavalry that are after him.

"Our special despatches upon the first page of the Journal give interesting accounts of very considerable successes in West Tennessee and Mississippi, showing that the tide of victory is still rising in that important sector. Our forces have of late repeatedly repelled bands of rebel cavalry in West Tennessee, killing many, wounding and capturing more, and putting the rest to precipitate flight—and all this with a Federal loss next to nothing.

General Joe Johnston, with his boasted army, had at the last dates fled with Sherman from Jackson, leaving the Mississippi capital to be occupied by our forces, abandoning pieces of artillery and ammunition, and swimming Pearl river. It was scarcely known where he fled to. He himself too weak to withstand the veterans of the late brilliant series of victories achieved under Gen. Grant, and he will probably attempt nothing more unless he shall first be able to form a junction with some other rebel army. And we don't know of any probable junction that would be likely to be of service to him or his Government. The rebels have played out their last card in Mississippi and lost the trick.

General Ransom's command, which went by gunboat and transports from Vicksburg to Natchez, did a good work in and around the latter city. Among other achievements after taking possession of Natchez, they captured eighteen pieces of artillery, two hundred and forty-seven boxes of ammunition, five thousand head of Texas cattle, four hundred hogsheads of sugar, &c. It was a fine haul of the great Federal drag-net. Ransom's force consists of twelve thousand men, and no doubt it will soon make itself heard from again.

Our neighbor of the Democrat, in his paper of yesterday, denies for the first time, that when he and his fellow-travellers were captured by Capt. Hines at Christiansburg, he extended his hands and exclaimed, "Captain Hines! I am delighted to see you!" He tells us that the expression I am delighted to see you is one he never used in his life to anybody. He is evidently catching at words. He is trying to hide his head in the sands of a verbal quibble. That we stated correctly the import of his remark to the rascally bandit, and gave a true picture of the cordial handshaking, we can't prove only by a highly respectable lawyer of Louisville and other citizens who were present on the interesting occasion and some of whom have related the funny incident fifty times; but also, if we are rightly informed, by our neighbor's own confessions since made. Possibly "Delighted" was not the exact articulate sound he uttered; he may have said "I am overjoyed to see you," or "I am charmed to see you," or "I am glad to see you," or "I am happy to see you," but whatever his precise phrase may have been, he will hardly deny, for he can't with truth, that he expressed with lips and hands unequivocal pleasure at meeting the midday robber and the midnight thief while the work of pillage was going on around.

Now, neighbor, we appeal to you to say through your columns whether you did or did not assure Capt. Hines of your gratification at seeing him. If you deny, we will either prove or retract. Isn't that fair?

We have no question that it has been a settled plan of the rebel leaders to make a most formidable and tremendous fall campaign in Kentucky. We have for weeks past been receiving evidences of this from scores of sources independent of each other. Evidence gathered in each of many quarters have confirmed and strengthened evidence gathered from all other quarters. We would enumerate those evidences if it could do any good. But the public may rely upon the fact. What changes, if any, have been brought about in the rebel programme by the late overwhelming rebel reverse in various parts of the country, we, like Mr. Brownlow's correspondent, know not; very possibly not at all. Not improbably it is the fully arranged plan of the rebels now to endeavor to retrieve their shattered fortunes by pouring their whole strength into Kentucky in pursuit of their long cherished intention. And perhaps, next to laying down their arms and acquiescing in the restoration of the Union, the most formidable and tremendous fall campaign in Kentucky will remain.

The Democrat asked, the other day "who was the mother of the K. G. C.s?" They say "it's a smart child who knows his own mother," but surely one neighbor, even if not smart, ought to know his own mother.

Dr. Fry, in sending Bickley from New Albany to the military authorities here, sent also a letter with this postscript: "Bickley says that Editor Harvey and —— were among the first to Kentucky to join the K. G. C.s."

Now we have very little confidence in Bickley's veracity, but he is the father of the K. G. C.s, and the public can take his statement for what it is worth.

A despatch from Indianapolis to the Cincinnati Gazette says that Governor Morton has telegraphed General Burnside, requesting that all the money and property he had it constantly for two years from men leading from Buckner, Bragg's, and other rebel armies be swindled out of their pockets by false pretences, the United States must not, cannot, will not consent to be swindled out of Kentucky. Our State cannot be taken out of the Union, but she may, by the treason of her people, be plunged into an almostathoathes from misery and strife. Never did her destiny depend a thousandth part so much upon the doings of a day as will depend upon the action of her people in the coming election. Words can scarcely set forth the magnitude of the crisis that is upon her.

I am, very truly, W. G. BROWNLLOW.

There can be no question that it has been a settled plan of the rebel leaders to make a most formidable and tremendous fall campaign in Kentucky. We have for weeks past been receiving evidences of this from scores of sources independent of each other. Evidence gathered in each of many quarters have confirmed and strengthened evidence gathered from all other quarters. We would enumerate those evidences if it could do any good. But the public may rely upon the fact. What changes, if any, have been brought about in the rebel programme by the late overwhelming rebel reverse in various parts of the country, we, like Mr. Brownlow's correspondent, know not; very possibly not at all. Not improbably it is the fully arranged plan of the rebels now to endeavor to retrieve their shattered fortunes by pouring their whole strength into Kentucky in pursuit of their long cherished intention. And perhaps, next to laying down their arms and acquiescing in the restoration of the Union, the most formidable and tremendous fall campaign in Kentucky will remain.

The Democrat asked, the other day "who was the mother of the K. G. C.s?" They say "it's a smart child who knows his own mother," but surely one neighbor, even if not smart, ought to know his own mother.

Dr. Fry, in sending Bickley from New Albany to the military authorities here, sent also a letter with this postscript: "Bickley says that Editor Harvey and —— were among the first to Kentucky to join the K. G. C.s."

Now we have very little confidence in Bickley's veracity, but he is the father of the K. G. C.s, and the public can take his statement for what it is worth.

A despatch from Indianapolis to the Cincinnati Gazette says that Governor Morton has telegraphed General Burnside, requesting that all the money and property he had it constantly for two years from men leading from Buckner, Bragg's, and other rebel armies be swindled out of their pockets by false pretences, the United States must not, cannot, will not consent to be swindled out of Kentucky. Our State cannot be taken out of the Union, but she may, by the treason of her people, be plunged into an almostathoathes from misery and strife. Never did her destiny depend a thousandth part so much upon the doings of a day as will depend upon the action of her people in the coming election. Words can scarcely set forth the magnitude of the crisis that is upon her.

We understand that a prominent rebel wished to negotiate for the house and shop that Morgan had in their raid on the town of Freshwater, and when he went into it, he was received with the enthusiasm of all, were becoming interested in the house, and having found in an agreeable excuse, gave the order for disbanding the Legion of Defense, seem to have most effectually paralyzed the whole movement. The declaration of martial law, as the whilst of the Highland chief, raised up an army almost instantaneously, but at the last order, as at the wave of the chieftain's hand.

Down sank the disappearing band. It seemed as if the mother earth had given birth to a new birth.

It cannot be possible that the specific military requirements of material in which the rebels are most likely to succeed in their designs, which led six or seven thousand of our citizens to fly to arms and drill with such zest and attention. We will not believe that it was either fear of a rebellion or apprehension of the severity of the Democratic Commander. There must have been some patriotic enthusiasm to stimulate them, and, if there was, we appeal to it for the preservation of the organization and the permanence of the Legion of Defense for the city of Louisville.

We understand that a prominent rebel wished to negotiate for the house and shop that Morgan had in their raid on the town of Freshwater, and when he went into it, he was received with the enthusiasm of all, were becoming interested in the house, and having found in an agreeable excuse, gave the order for disbanding the Legion of Defense, seem to have most effectually paralyzed the whole movement. The declaration of martial law, as the whilst of the Highland chief, raised up an army almost instantaneously, but at the last order, as at the wave of the chieftain's hand.

Down sank the disappearing band. It seemed as if the mother earth had given birth to a new birth.

It cannot be possible that the specific military requirements of material in which the rebels are most likely to succeed in their designs, which led six or seven thousand of our citizens to fly to arms and drill with such zest and attention. We will not believe that it was either fear of a rebellion or apprehension of the severity of the Democratic Commander. There must have been some patriotic enthusiasm to stimulate them, and, if there was, we appeal to it for the preservation of the organization and the permanence of the Legion of Defense for the city of Louisville.

We understand that a prominent rebel wished to negotiate for the house and shop that Morgan had in their raid on the town of Freshwater, and when he went into it, he was received with the enthusiasm of all, were becoming interested in the house, and having found in an agreeable excuse, gave the order for disbanding the Legion of Defense, seem to have most effectually paralyzed the whole movement. The declaration of martial law, as the whilst of the Highland chief, raised up an army almost instantaneously, but at the last order, as at the wave of the chieftain's hand.

Down sank the disappearing band. It seemed as if the mother earth had given birth to a new birth.

It cannot be possible that the specific military requirements of material in which the rebels are most likely to succeed in their designs, which led six or seven thousand of our citizens to fly to arms and drill with such zest and attention. We will not believe that it was either fear of a rebellion or apprehension of the severity of the Democratic Commander. There must have been some patriotic enthusiasm to stimulate them, and, if there was, we appeal to it for the preservation of the organization and the permanence of the Legion of Defense for the city of Louisville.

We understand that a prominent rebel wished to negotiate for the house and shop that Morgan had in their raid on the town of Freshwater, and when he went into it, he was received with the enthusiasm of all, were becoming interested in the house, and having found in an agreeable excuse, gave the order for disbanding the Legion of Defense, seem to have most effectually paralyzed the whole movement. The declaration of martial law, as the whilst of the Highland chief, raised up an army almost instantaneously, but at the last order, as at the wave of the chieftain's hand.

Down sank the disappearing band. It seemed as if the mother earth had given birth to a new birth.

It cannot be possible that the specific military requirements of material in which the rebels are most likely to succeed in their designs, which led six or seven thousand of our citizens to fly to arms and drill with such zest and attention. We will not believe that it was either fear of a rebellion or apprehension of the severity of the Democratic Commander. There must have been some patriotic enthusiasm to stimulate them, and, if there was, we appeal to it for the preservation of the organization and the permanence of the Legion of Defense for the city of Louisville.

We understand that a prominent rebel wished to negotiate for the house and shop that Morgan had in their raid on the town of Freshwater, and when he went into it, he was received with the enthusiasm of all, were becoming interested in the house, and having found in an agreeable excuse, gave the order for disbanding the Legion of Defense, seem to have most effectually paralyzed the whole movement. The declaration of martial law, as the whilst of the Highland chief, raised up an army almost instantaneously, but at the last order, as at the wave of the chieftain's hand.

Down sank the disappearing band. It seemed as if the mother earth had given birth to a new birth.

It cannot be possible that the specific military requirements of material in which the rebels are most likely to succeed in their designs, which led six or seven thousand of our citizens to fly to arms and drill with such zest and attention. We will not believe that it was either fear of a rebellion or apprehension of the severity of the Democratic Commander. There must have been some patriotic enthusiasm to stimulate them, and, if there was, we appeal to it for the preservation of the organization and the permanence of the Legion of Defense for the city of Louisville.

We understand that a prominent rebel wished to negotiate for the house and shop that Morgan had in their raid on the town of Freshwater, and when he went into it, he was received with the enthusiasm of all, were becoming interested in the house, and having found in an agreeable excuse, gave the order for disbanding the Legion of Defense, seem to have most effectually paralyzed the whole movement. The declaration of martial law, as the whilst of the Highland chief, raised up an army almost instantaneously, but at the last order, as at the wave of the chieftain's hand.

Down sank the disappearing band. It seemed as if the mother earth had given birth to a new birth.

It cannot be possible that the specific military requirements of material in which the rebels are most likely to succeed in their designs, which led six or seven thousand of our citizens to fly to arms and drill with such zest and attention. We will not believe that it was either fear of a rebellion or apprehension of the severity of the Democratic Commander. There must have been some patriotic enthusiasm to stimulate them, and, if there was, we appeal to it for the preservation of the organization and the permanence of the Legion of Defense for the city of Louisville.

We understand that a prominent rebel wished to negotiate for the house and shop that Morgan had in their raid on the town of Freshwater, and when he went into it, he was received with the enthusiasm of all, were becoming interested in the house, and having found in an agreeable excuse, gave the order for disbanding the Legion of Defense, seem to have most effectually paralyzed the whole movement. The declaration of martial law, as the whilst of the Highland chief, raised up an army almost instantaneously, but at the last order, as at the wave of the chieftain's hand.

Down sank the disappearing band. It seemed as if the mother earth had given birth to a new birth.

It cannot be possible that the specific military requirements of material in which the rebels are most likely to succeed in their designs, which led six or seven thousand of our citizens to fly to arms and drill with such zest and attention. We will not believe that it was either fear of a rebellion or apprehension of the severity of the Democratic Commander. There must have been some patriotic enthusiasm to stimulate them, and, if there was, we appeal to it for the preservation of the organization and the permanence of the Legion of Defense for the city of Louisville.

We understand that a prominent rebel wished to negotiate for the house and shop that Morgan had in their raid on the town of Freshwater, and when he went into it, he was received with the enthusiasm of all, were becoming interested in the house, and having found in an agreeable excuse, gave the order for disbanding the Legion of Defense, seem to have most effectually paralyzed the whole movement. The declaration of martial law, as the whilst of the Highland chief, raised up an army almost instantaneously, but at the last order, as at the wave of the chieftain's hand.

Down sank the disappearing band. It seemed as if the mother earth had given birth to a new birth.

It cannot be possible that the specific military requirements of material in which the rebels are most likely to succeed in their designs, which led six or seven thousand of our citizens to fly to arms and drill with such zest and attention. We will not believe that it was either fear of a rebellion or apprehension of the severity of the Democratic Commander. There must have been some patriotic enthusiasm to stimulate them, and, if there was, we appeal to it for the preservation of the organization and the permanence of the Legion of Defense for the city of Louisville.

We understand that a prominent rebel wished to negotiate for the house and shop that Morgan had in their raid on the town of Freshwater, and when he went into it, he was received with the enthusiasm of all, were becoming interested in the house, and having found in an agreeable excuse, gave the order for disbanding the Legion of Defense, seem to have most effectually paralyzed the whole movement. The declaration of martial law,

